

WEATHER.

Fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate northwesterly wind.
Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: High, 37, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 18, at 8:10 a.m. today.
For full report see page 17.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE DRAGGING HOUSE

Appropriation Bill Being Raked Fore and Aft by Representatives.

CHAIRMAN PADGETT OPENS FIGHT WITH STATISTICS

Gardner Fires Broadside, Challenging Figures—Contest Continues Until 11 O'clock Tonight.

Never was there a better prospect for a grand row on the floor of the House than there was today when the naval appropriation bill was taken up, with the House split into a variety of sentiment concerning the navy, its needs, and the need for a navy. With all hands primed for a grand naval engagement, Chairman Padgett of the naval affairs committee steadfastly refused to allow the general debate to run over until tomorrow, and in consequence the House intends to sit until 11 o'clock tonight, with no time off for lunch or dinner—eleven hours of heavy bombardment.

The big navy forces will fire from one side, the small navy men from the other, while the target will be the appropriation bill itself, carrying a net amount of \$142,833,000, and authorizing two new battleships, seventeen submarines, and \$1,000,000 for naval aeronautics, in addition to the general upkeep of the naval establishment.

Following the exhausting conversational row of today and tonight, the House will meet tomorrow to take up the bill under the five-minute rule, and attempts will be made both to eliminate the two battleships from the bill and to increase the two to four.

The electricity in the air was felt plainly when the House took over half an hour to agree on the time for general debate. That the small navy men have a better full of talk was evident when Representative Witherspoon, one of the leading small navy men, objected to the four hours allotted for the debate to begin at that end of the argument. He thought five hours would be better. Other men wanted the debate to last until the Atlantic coast. There are until all hands were exhausted either mentally or physically, but finally Chairman Padgett prevailed and the grand opening ended tonight at 11 o'clock.

Padgett Opens Fight.
The time was divided so that Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, ranking republican on the committee, will control the time on that side, Chairman Padgett on the democratic side, with four hours each.

Chairman Padgett opened the debate with a statement of what the bill contains, and Representative Butler, ranking republican on the committee, immediately challenged the figures and the naval committee report on the bill.

Alleges Inadequate Protection.
Protesting that the Pacific coast is inadequately protected, Representative Stephen C. Gilbert of California, ranking republican on the committee, recommended a commission of inquiry into the naval situation, immediately challenging the figures and the naval committee report on the bill.

Suggests Independent Commission.
"I suggest that we have an independent commission to tell the country the facts in the case of the navy and tell us what to do," said Representative Gilbert of California, ranking republican on the committee, immediately challenging the figures and the naval committee report on the bill.

Gives Views of Admirals.
"Does any one disagree with Secretary Daniels?" asked the catechism, and the answer was "No."

Other Opinions Quoted.
The general board of the navy testified last year that the absence of a definite naval policy has placed us in a position of inferiority which is getting more and more marked. Commander Fletcher was rebuked by Secretary Daniels for calling attention to the shocking condition of the submarine fleet. Admiral Badger testified that we have 18,000 men short of what we ought to have, and so it goes; and yet gentlemen talk of our preparedness.

House Slayed Dies From Poison.
HOUSTON, Tex., January 29.—Ward Snyder, the oil man, who killed his wife, Loretta, a Stanford University graduate, yesterday, died early today from poison he swallowed after the crime. Snyder was the son of N. S. Snyder, a Pittsburgh, Pa., capitalist and oil man.

ROCKEFELLER OPPOSES SENATOR MORRIS

Nebraskan Makes It Clear He Will Not Support Measure in Present Form.

CRITICISES THE ACTION OF DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Regrets That Right to Amend Is Refused—Rejoinder by Senators Simmons and Owen.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, one of the republican senators who made the appropriation bill the subject of a general debate today, made it clear in the Senate today that there was little likelihood of his supporting the measure, if it comes to a final vote, unless it was amended in some vital particulars.

He has introduced two amendments, one to allow the general debate to run over until tomorrow, and the other providing that this government should not purchase ships of any belligerent nation unless it had first ascertained by diplomatic means that there would be no controversy with other belligerents over the transfer.

Criticizes the Majority.
Senator Norris said that he regretted the fact the ship bill had been acted upon in caucus by the democrats and that it was not open to amendment, unless the caucus should first agree to the amendments. He said he was strongly opposed to the government's building up a shipping business as proposed, with the probability that it would then be turned over to private enterprise. He attacked the language of the bill, which would permit the ship corporation created under the bill to lease the ships purchased by the government to private persons for an indefinite period.

Senators Simmons and Owen replied that such a plan was not in the mind of the majority of the democrats when they acted in caucus on the bill. Senator Simmons declared that the democratic caucus had voted down a proposition that the government should be compelled to lease these vessels to private individuals.

"It was not our purpose to provide for government ownership of these ships," he said. "We merely desired to give the corporation an opportunity when need arose either to lease or to charter vessels for special purposes."

Interrupted Senator Norris.
"Then why not say so in the bill?" interrupted Senator Norris.

Cites Reason for Supporting Bill.
Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, a champion in the democratic caucus of the leasing system, declared that the reason he would vote for the bill was that it gave the government an opportunity to lease the government-purchased vessels to private persons. His statement challenged the internal strife among the democrats over the ship bill.

Senator Jones of Washington, who yesterday offered an amendment providing that all the vessels purchased by the government and all other vessels owned by the government be placed under the jurisdiction and plying in American waters shall be "dry," declared today that he hoped to see it adopted by the Senate.

In view of the strong temperance sentiment in the Senate, the Jones amendment might have a chance of being adopted. He said that the fact that the democratic caucus has put a ban on all amendments which have not been accepted by the majority of the caucus, was a "very foolish thing" to do.

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Sherman Attacks Bill.
With the exception of a speech by Senator Sherman of Illinois in opposition to the ship bill, all yesterday's sessions of the Senate were occupied by the government in support of the measure.

Senator Sherman vigorously attacked the bill. He inquired why the government did not go into the milling business now that flour was \$7.20 a barrel, and why it should go into the shipping business. With clothing and food he suggested that the government might start a sheep ranch to raise wool and open a woolen mill.

Next Hearing in Chicago.
The hearings will continue here all next week, the committee announced yesterday, and the following week be transferred to Chicago, where the transportation problem will be considered.

Fletcher Alleges Trust Opposition.
Senator Fletcher declared that the system of interlocking directorates existing today in the shipping world was probably without parallel in financial history. One by one he took up the names of directors of steamship companies engaged in American foreign and coastwise trade, and told of the financial connections of the individual directors.

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House.
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R. ELIOT DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER PLAN

President Emeritus of Harvard Discusses Noted Millionaire's Aid to Education.

TESTIFIES AT HEARING ON THE UNREST PROBLEM

Explains the Work Established by Philanthropic Foundation With Which He Is Connected.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Rockefeller donations to educational institutions have influenced the policies of presidents of the university and colleges in many instances, but the influence has always been good, said Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, today, at the federal industrial commission's inquiry into philanthropic foundations and the causes of social unrest.

The donations, Dr. Eliot said, to which he referred were made by the general education board. As an instance, he cited John D. Rockefeller's offer in 1908 to furnish \$1,000,000 to Harvard University if the university would raise \$375,000 additional.

This was before Dr. Eliot became a member of the board of managers of the general education board. The witness said he applied to the elder Mr. Rockefeller for aid in the maintenance of new buildings erected for the medical school of Harvard University. Starr J. Murphy of Mr. Rockefeller's personal staff made an investigation of the buildings and the financial condition of the university, the witness said.

Afterwards Dr. Eliot called upon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and was told that Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., was willing to donate \$1,000,000, conditional upon the university's raising \$375,000.

Dr. Eliot said he had not hoped to obtain as large a sum. His estimate of what was needed was much lower than the estimates submitted by Mr. Murphy.

Favors Interlocking Directorates.
Dr. Eliot said that he was connected with the general education board and other philanthropic foundations established by Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller. He thought the practice of interlocking the directorates of such foundations was a good one, the only objection being in the possible failure of the directors to be physically able to attend to the business of several organizations.

He thought that the general education board had given \$200,000,000 to education in the United States. A proposed survey of public schools in Maryland was discussed by the witness, and he said that the general education board and that the board was to pay only a portion of the cost.

Stockholders in a corporation, Dr. Eliot testified, were not responsible for their conduct, he thought, unless their action was called forcibly to some particular wrong.

Dr. Eliot said he believed that legislation providing for uniform minimum wage schedules and working hours was a bad thing. "Conditions are different in different parts of the country," he said. "What would be good for one body of workers would be bad for another."

Says They Buy Too Much Meat.
One reason why workers found it so hard to make their wages go as far as they should, Dr. Eliot declared, was because they bought and ate too much meat. The witness said he would like to see a general law prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in industries where the children would have to work indoors at machines.

In no case where the general education board had made a donation, so far as the witness knew, had the board investigated the method of a university, college or school, or its curriculum.

There was only one condition attached to the board's endowments. That condition was that no part of the money should be spent in the support of a university, college or school, or its curriculum.

Great Foundations Not a Menace.
To be possessed of \$100,000,000 was a "grave misfortune," said Dr. Eliot. He added that if he possessed that sum he would try to get rid of it. He did not believe, with Dr. John H. Holmes, that the government could best turn the money back to the people. Governments were not always wise, he asserted, and foundations such as the Rockefeller Foundation were not a menace.

He did not think the great foundations were a menace. He believed that they were of benefit to all mankind. The Rockefeller boards and foundations, he thought, constituted the most admirable system of benefiting humanity the world has ever known.

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War Officially Reported

German Statement

BERLIN, January 29, by wireless to London.—The official statement issued today by the German general army headquarters says:

"In the western theater.—During a night expedition made by one of our squadrons of aeroplanes, the English provision establishments of the fortress of Dunkirk were attacked. Many bombs were dropped. An attack made by the enemy in the dunes to the northwest of Neuport was repulsed. The enemy, who penetrated at one place as far as our trenches, was repulsed by a night bayonet attack.

"To the south of La Bassee canal the English attempted to recapture positions which we had taken from them, but their attack easily was repulsed.

"Nothing of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

"In the eastern theater.—Russian attacks in the region of Kussen, northeast of Gumbinnen (East Prussia), failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

"In northern Poland there was no change in the situation.

"To the northeast of Bolimow and to the east of Lodz (central Poland) our troops drove the enemy out of his outpost positions and penetrated into his main positions. The captured trenches, with the exception of one small portion of them, were retained and adapted by us, notwithstanding a fierce night counter-attack."

French Statement

PARIS, January 29.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war, which reads as follows:

"The day of January 28 saw nothing more than local engagement, which resulted favorably to us. In Belgium, in the vicinity of Neuport, our infantry secured a footing on Grande Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of January 17. A German aeroplane was brought down by our artillery fire.

"In the sectors of Ypres, Lens and Arras there were yesterday artillery engagements which at times became fairly violent. Several infantry attacks were undertaken, but at once driven back by our fire. In the sectors of Solissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne yesterday saw artillery engagements, but not of great intensity.

"It has been confirmed that the German attack repulsed by us the night of January 27-28 at Fontaine Madame cost the Germans dear.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woivre yesterday was quiet. In the Vosges there were artillery engagements, our cannon at several points silencing the fire of German batteries and machine gun detachments.

"We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us January 27."

"In northern Poland there was no change in the situation.

"The fighting in the forested country to the north of Pilsken and Gumbinnen continues and in certain places we are making progress. Along the rest of the front in East Prussia January 28 passed quietly, except in the country to the northeast of Darkehmen.

"Here the Germans attacked our positions, but they were driven back to their trenches.

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula encounters continue between our advance guards and those of the enemy. On the left bank of the Vistula in the vicinity of Borjowm Russian troops, aided by sappers, delivered an attack the night of January 27 on the trenches of the enemy, after having the afternoon of that day successfully countermined these trenches. In this same locality the Germans assumed offensive operations, but without success.

"The artillery duel along the left bank of the Vistula continued January 27. Our emment shell fire against the position of the enemy silenced several of his batteries and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans in their trenches. This was particularly the case near the village of Jidomitz, where we saw German soldiers carrying numerous dead and wounded from their trenches.

"Gallia.—Along the Carpathian front, from Dukla pass to the railroad running between Stry and Mounkatch, we were engaged, January 26 and January 27, with successful results.

"Our success to the southwest of Dukla pass was particularly important. Here our troops, advancing with energy, compelled the enemy, January 26, to retreat in great haste, leaving behind them ammunition and other war material. In the vicinity of Tsekhanle and Dolkharay we captured on January 27 an earthwork of the enemy, and we surrounded a second position close to this first one. During these operations we took a number of prisoners, officers and men. The exact numbers have not yet been determined.

"At certain points along this front the enemy has made particular

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GERMAN ORPHANS SHARE IN CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Belated Gifts Sent by the Children of America Distributed in Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, January 29, 12:25 p.m.—Five hundred children of soldiers from Berlin, who fell in battle, were made happy Wednesday by the receipt of their share of the Christmas presents sent to Europe by children of America. This belated Christmas celebration was held in the arena of one of the great enclosed ice rinks of the German capital.

A pair of shoes, warm clothing and toys were given to each child in a pastboard box. Through the generosity of Jacques Mayer, an American resident of Berlin, each child received also four marks (\$1) in cash.

Mrs. Gerard Assists.
Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American ambassador, and Mrs. Mayer presided over the distribution of the gifts, and were assisted by the Women's Patriotic Association and the American women's relief committee.

The exercises were attended by representative of Empress Augusta Victoria and Crown Princess Cecile, the members of the staff of the American embassy, and the American consulate and many prominent Germans.

Joseph C. Greer, secretary of the American embassy, speaking for Ambassador Gerard, conveyed the greeting of the American children to the German children. A reply was made by Herr Plachke, privy counselor, who closed his remarks by leading a cheer for the United States and the American children.

Birmingham Savings Bank Closed.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 29.—On the doors of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, one of the oldest and most active of the state banks, occupying the lower floor of the big twenty-five-story office building in this city, was a notice this morning, signed by A. E. Walker, state superintendent of banks, announcing that he was in charge of the affairs of the concern.

Assurance is given that all creditors and depositors of the institution will be paid and reorganization is anticipated.

HONOR MCKINLEY'S MEMORY.
OHIOANS GATHER AT EIGHTH ANNUAL BANQUET AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, January 28.—Prominent Ohioans from all over the state gathered here last night to attend the eighth annual McKinley banquet given in honor of the memory of William McKinley, whose birthday anniversary will be celebrated today.

A plea for the return to the protective tariff principles advocated by President McKinley was the main theme of address delivered by former United States Senator Charles Dick of Akron.

Representative Simon D. Foss of Yeakle Springs, who was elected representative of the state at the recent election, was the guest of honor.

SULLIVAN'S DENIAL READ.
U. S. MINISTER TO SANTO DOMINGO CONTRADICTS CHARGES BY VICK.

NEW YORK, January 29.—A statement from James M. Sullivan, American minister to the Dominican Republic, denying all the charges of unfriendly action against him made by Walker W. Vick, former receiver general of customs of Santo Domingo, was read in evidence yesterday at the hearing into the charges before Senator-elect Phelan.

The statement, received by mail, was supported by documentary evidence and made counter charges against Vick. Sullivan declared he had been made the victim of a newspaper campaign engineered by Vick to attack his character and conduct which was unsupported by facts. He said certain newspapers in the United States had "championed the cause of an audacious gang of pirates as ever sailed the Caribbean."

Home Power.
Again yesterday, for the third consecutive day this week, the home power circulation of The Star was used by the local merchants to a greater extent than the circulation of the other three papers combined.

Reaching everybody in Washington once a day with one advertisement appeals to the economic sense of Washington merchants.

LIND'S VISIT STARTS MEXICAN MYSTERY

Comes to White House With Bryan on His Way to Cabinet Meeting.

THEN PRESIDENT TAKES MINISTERS TO HIS STUDY

After Session It Is Learned Nothing in Villaland Calling for Excitement.

Bustling, live-wire reporters around the White House today had visions of a Mexican story when Secretary Bryan walked into the executive offices to attend the cabinet meeting with John Lind, the silent diplomat, who put in much time months ago trying to adjudicate things Mexican and to induce Huerta to get out. The prospects of excitement were added when it was disclosed that the head of the cabinet holding its session in the regular cabinet room the President had tolled all of his team boys over to his private study.

A regular chile con carne atmosphere prevailed after this disclosure, the mystery deepening with the knowledge that the President recently ceased holding cabinet sessions in the day-time Fridays and had brought the team together at night. Why had he changed his mind this time and called a day session, away from the eyes and ears of vigilant writers?

Secretary Tumulty first spilled some light over the short-lived session by saying that Lind simply walked in with Mr. Bryan to pay his respects and that, so far as he knew, there was nothing in the Mexican situation calling for excitement on the part of the administration.

When cabinet members finally did come from the meeting they said they supposed the President liked his study room for the session, and they added that various departmental subjects had been talked over.

Official admission was made of the postponement of the formal opening of the Panama canal from March until some time in July, probably the 4th. The official reason was that the slides in Culebra cut have been so serious as to prevent large vessels going through to Mexico. Secretary Bryan said the well known policy of the government as to non-interference there would continue.

Blue Jean Overalls for Baby.
Baby Sayre, the President's grandson, received a new present by parcel post today—a pair of juvenile overalls, blue jeans.

"What sent 'em?" asked the reporters. "Don't know," was the official answer, "but lay it on Bill McDonald. He has been around Washington several days and it looks like Bill's work is done. He has been around the executive offices during the day, was asked pointedly what he was doing. 'Yes, that's true,' he said. 'Them breeches is all right for the kid. They may be a little big right now, but the boy will grow up to them.'"

Bill used to be President Wilson's bodyguard back in the days of election. He is a typical Texan, who constituted himself a guard for Gov. Wilson after the governor was nominated by the United States and the secret service relieved him March 4, 1913.

Then, as soon as the President could find a United States home, he was sent to Texas, he appointed Bill to the job. Bill is a terror to evil doers in his part of Texas. He recently added to his list of exploits by marrying a beautiful Texas woman, and he brought his bride to Washington for a honeymoon trip. The bride, Mrs. McDonald making them with her own hands.

The President today wrote a letter of election to Mike Donovan, the New York athlete, who sent the baby a miniature pair of boxing gloves. He told Donovan that he was only relying on Mike to be able to use the gloves "when he is old enough to strike out for himself." Mike is going to frame the letter.

Shoemaker Wanted Job.
Frank Bayer, a Bohemian shoemaker, fifty-nine years old, who has been in the United States about twelve years, went to the White House today to see President Wilson to give him a job. He said that times had gotten so hard in Islip, L. I., his home, that he could make only a few dollars each month.

He believed that he was being persecuted and that he only relied on the President personally. He arrived from Islip last night, slept all night in the waiting room of the Union station, and then went to the White House. Secret service men took charge of him and he has been under the watchful eyes of the Washington Asylum Hospital for mental examination.

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AUSTRIAN ARMIES ACHIEVE SUCCESS AGAINST RUSSIANS

Berlin So States in Declaring Nagyag Valley Is Rid of Foe.

MAY FORCE CZAR'S MEN OUT OF CITY OF LEMBERG

Turks Again Resume Offensive at Widely Separated Points.

SACK FIFTY GREEK VILLAGES
Believed That Germans Still Are Planning Concentrated Blow at Allies' Lines in West-ern Arena.

LONDON, January 29.—With the renewal of offensive operations on the part of the Turks in the Caucasus, apparently timed so as to force Russia to send more troops into this field, the Austro-German activities in Galicia and the Carpathians continue to dominate the military situation.

Forces of the Teuton allies are being pushed further to the south and strung out nearer Roumanian frontier in order to meet any sudden movement over the passes from that country. Both the Austrians and the Russians claim successes in the fighting in the Carpathians.

Austrian Successes.
The most encouraging war news, from the German viewpoint, says a Berlin dispatch, comes from the Carpathian region, where Austrian successes are reported to have been achieved consistently for some time now. The latest feat of the Austrians is said to have been the driving of the Russians from the Nagyag valley.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the Austrians have been compelled soon to evacuate the Galician city of Lemberg, which they have occupied for several months.

From all the theaters of war comes news of freezing weather, which bids fair to continue for some time. The temperature was again falling, to 13 degrees above zero. Thus far, however, the cold weather does not appear to have affected military activity.

Foes in Night Fighting.
The German official statement issued at the army headquarters today mentions especially the night fighting which took place between the Germans and French on the western battle front and between the Germans and Russians in central Poland.

A night attack on the British supply station at Ypres, Belgium, has been made by a number of German aeroplanes, and the statement also mentions that the important railway junctions at night succeeded in driving the French from German trenches to which they had penetrated near Neuport.

In Russian Poland, to the west of Warsaw, several Russian trenches were captured by the Austrians, who claim to have repulsed a fierce Russian night counter attack.

Movements Developing.
The movements of the Austrians and Germans are rapidly developing along a front of a hundred miles, from Dukla to Wyszow. Their columns are trying to cross the mountains by numerous passes fed by four important railways from the south. Przemysl stands in the center of their line of advance and its relief apparently forms the invaders' immediate objective.

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Turks Take Offensive.
The Turks, who, since the reverses they sustained a month ago at Sari Kamysh and Ardahan, have been making a steady advance, are taking the offensive at three widely separated points, namely, in the Tchouk district directly south of Batum; near Olti, west of Kara, and in the province of Khos, northwest of Tabriz.

Military observers claim to see in this activity an elaboration of the German program of a stronger offensive throughout the Carpathian front. The Turkish strength at these three points was estimated at four infantry and one-half corps, or 126 battalions, with 264 guns. The force includes thirty-five cavalry squadrons and 75,000 men of the second line.

Turks Are Reinforced.
According to Russian staff officers the Turks, since their recent defeats, have succeeded in bringing from Constantinople about fifteen new divisions of cavalry, artillery and engineers. As before, the Turks are operating with Erzurum as their base. One staff officer of the Russian army said:

"In all these operations it is easy to see the design of the Germans to use the Turkish troops to distract the Russian attention from the main theater in Poland and Galicia. The Germans consider it important to keep the Russian troops in the Caucasus."